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EXAMINER

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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2622

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6

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/234,485	OTSUKA ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Joseph R. Pokrzywa	2622	

**- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address -**  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 1/21/99 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.  
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120**

- 13) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☒ All   b) ☐ Some \*   c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).  
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                                  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____  |
| 2) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)              | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) <u>5</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other:  |

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Priority*

1. Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

### *Information Disclosure Statement*

2. The references listed in the Information Disclosure Statement submitted on 3/8/99 have been considered by the examiner (see attached PTO-1449).

### *Drawings*

3. The drawings are objected to because of the problems noted in the attached PTO-948. Correction is required.

### *Claim Objections*

4. **Claim 14** is objected to because of the following informalities:  
in *claim 14*, line 1, "comprising" should be erased.

Appropriate correction is required.

*Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112*

4. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

5. **Claims 3, 16, 17, and 20** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

6. **Claim 3** recites the limitation "the facsimile-side storage means" in line 4. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

7. **Claims 16 and 17** each recite the limitation "the computer", and the limitation "the system" in line 3 of both claims. There is insufficient antecedent basis for these limitations in the claim.

8. **Claim 20** recites the limitation "the facsimile transmission" in line 8. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

9. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

10. **Claims 1, 2, 8, and 18** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Houghton *et al.* (U.S. Patent Number 6,009,153).

Regarding **claim 1**, Houghton discloses a facsimile system (see Fig. 1) comprising a facsimile machine (fax machine 5) reading image data from an original (using reader 100, column 5, lines 30 through 47), a computer (configuration server 10) transmitting to and receiving from the facsimile machine, data of addressee identification information (operating parameter settings) indicative of at least a name of addressee and a facsimile number corresponding to the name of the addressee (column 4, lines 7 through 22, column 6, lines 47 through 54, column 9, lines 35 through 67, and column 10, lines 32 through 41), means (operator parameter database 305, seen in Fig. 4) provided at a computer side for storing the data of addressee identification information (column 7, line 61 through column 8, line 6), means (controller 300) provided at the computer side for referring to the data of addressee identification information stored in the computer-side storage means (column 4, lines 30 through 41), and means (programming controller 140) provided in the facsimile machine so as to be instructed at a facsimile machine side to refer via the computer-side referring means to the data of addressee

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identification information stored in the computer-side storage means (column 4, lines 23 through 41, and column 6, lines 23 through 61).

Regarding *claim 2*, Houghton discloses the system discussed above in claim 1, and further teaches that the computer (configuration server 10) includes a means for outputting the data of addressee identification information stored in the computer-side storage means (telephone line interface TLI 315, seen in Fig. 4, column 8, lines 7 through 11), and the facsimile machine (fax machine 5) includes facsimile-side input means (TLI 125, seen in Fig. 2) provided so that the data of addressee identification information output by the computer-side output means is received in the facsimile machine (column 5, lines 48 through 65) and facsimile-side storage means (controller memory 145) for storing the data of addressee identification information supplied to the facsimile-side input means (column 6, lines 1 through 22).

Regarding *claim 8*, Houghton discloses the system discussed above in claim 2, and further teaches that the facsimile machine (fax machine 5) includes means (programming controller 140, column 7, lines 33 through 47) for selecting the data of addressee identification information stored in the facsimile-side storage means (operating parameter memory 145) and at least one of the data of addressee identification information stored in the computer-side storage means (operating parameter database 305), with the one of the data being the one referred to by the computer-side referring means (column 6, lines 37 through 61), and transmission means for transmitting image data to an addressee indicated by the data of addressee identification information selected by the selecting means either via a communication channel by way of an internet or via a public communication network not by way of the internet (column 3, line 46 through column 4, line 22, and column 6, lines 9 through 22).

Regarding *claim 18*, Houghton discloses a facsimile system (see Fig. 1) comprising a facsimile machine (fax machine 5) reading image data from an original (using reader 100, column 5, lines 30 through 47), a computer (configuration server 10) transmitting to and receiving from the facsimile machine, data of addressee identification information (operating parameter settings) indicative of at least a name of addressee and a facsimile number corresponding to the name of the addressee (column 4, lines 7 through 22, column 6, lines 47 through 54, column 9, lines 35 through 67, and column 10, lines 32 through 41), a circuit (operator parameter database 305, seen in Fig. 4, column 5, lines 13 through 29) provided at a computer side for storing the data of addressee identification information (column 7, line 61 through column 8, line 6), a circuit (controller 300, column 5, lines 13 through 29) provided at the computer side for referring to the data of addressee identification information stored in the computer-side storage circuit (column 4, lines 30 through 41), and a circuit (programming controller 140, column 5, lines 13 through 29) provided in the facsimile machine so as to be instructed at a facsimile machine side to refer via the computer-side referring circuit to the data of addressee identification information stored in the computer-side storage circuit (column 4, lines 23 through 41, and column 6, lines 23 through 61).

11. **Claim 1** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Rachelson (U.S. Patent Number 6,157,706).

Regarding *claim 1*, Rachelson teaches of a facsimile system (see Fig. 1) comprising a facsimile machine (facsimile 110) reading image data from an original (column 6, line 65 through column 7, line 25), a computer (EPO 112) transmitting to and receiving from the

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facsimile machine, data of addressee identification information (column 8, lines 26 through 48) indicative of at least a name of addressee and a facsimile number corresponding to the name of the addressee (column 7, lines 27 through 51, and column 8, lines 4 through 48), means (address book in database) provided at a computer side for storing the data of addressee identification information (column 6, lines 15 through 18), means provided at the computer side for referring to the data of addressee identification information stored in the computer-side storage means (see Fig. 6, column 8, lines 32 through 64), and means provided in the facsimile machine so as to be instructed at a facsimile machine side to refer via the computer-side referring means to the data of addressee identification information stored in the computer-side storage means (see Fig. 5, column 7, lines 60 through 67).

12. **Claims 14 through 17, 19, and 20** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Suzuki (U.S. Patent Number 6,005,677).

Regarding *claim 14*, Suzuki discloses an internet facsimile machine (facsimile device FA1, seen in Figs. 1 and 2) capable of executing facsimile transmission via an internet (Internet, seen in Fig. 1) to an addressee (column 2, line 61 through column 3, line 2, and column 10, lines 36 through 59) comprising means for reading data of address information registered (in the parameter memory 3) on the basis of an electronic mail application program which is already in operation (column 3, line 66 through column 4, line 40, and column 10, lines 36 through 59), and means for designating the data of address information read by the reading means as data of address information for the facsimile transmission via the internet (step 106 in Fig. 4, column 4, lines 31 through 45, whereby if the inputted telephone number matches a number in the



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parameter memory 3, the corresponding IP or e-mail address is read out and designated as the destination address).

Regarding *claim 15*, Suzuki discloses the facsimile machine discussed above in claim 14, and further teaches of means (parameter memory 3, seen in Fig. 2) for storing the data of address information designated by the designating means as an addressee address for the facsimile transmission via the internet (column 3, line 66 through column 4, line 13) and address selecting means for selecting a desired address from the address information storage means (column 4, lines 31 through 40).

Regarding *claim 16*, Suzuki discloses the facsimile machine discussed above in claim 14, and further teaches, as understood and interpreted by the examiner, that the electronic mail application program is in operation on the computer of the system (in the system controller 1, column 3, lines 11 through 22, whereby the controller or computer of the system or facsimile machine is already in operation before the address information is read and designated) or a computer other than the computer of the system.

Regarding *claim 17*, Suzuki discloses the facsimile machine discussed above in claim 15, and further teaches, as understood and interpreted by the examiner, that the electronic mail application program is in operation on the computer system (in the system controller 1, column 3, lines 11 through 22, whereby the controller or computer of the system or facsimile machine is already in operation before the address information is read and designated) or a computer other than the computer of the system.

Regarding *claim 19*, Suzuki discloses an internet facsimile machine (facsimile device FA1, seen in Figs. 1 and 2) capable of executing facsimile transmission via an internet (Internet,

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seen in Fig. 1) to an addressee (column 2, line 61 through column 3, line 2, and column 10, lines 36 through 59) comprising a circuit for reading data of address information registered (in the parameter memory 3) on the basis of an electronic mail application program which is already in operation (column 3, line 66 through column 4, line 40, and column 10, lines 36 through 59), and a circuit for designating the data of address information read by the reading circuit as data of address information for the facsimile transmission via the internet (step 106 in Fig. 4, column 4, lines 31 through 45, whereby if the inputted telephone number matches a number in the parameter memory 3, the corresponding IP or e-mail address is read out and designated as the destination address).

Regarding *claim 20*, Suzuki discloses a recording medium (system memory 2) for recording a program (column 3, lines 10 through 22) for operating a facsimile machine (facsimile device FA1, seen in Figs. 1 and 2), with the program realizing the functions of means for reading data of address information registered (in the parameter memory 3) on the basis of an electronic mail application program which is already in operation (column 3, line 66 through column 4, line 40, and column 10, lines 36 through 59), and means for designating the data of address information read by the reading means as data of address information for the facsimile transmission via the internet (step 106 in Fig. 4, column 4, lines 31 through 45, whereby if the inputted telephone number matches a number in the parameter memory 3, the corresponding IP or e-mail address is read out and designated as the destination address).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

13. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

14. **Claims 3 through 6** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Houghton *et al.* (U.S. Patent Number 6,009,153) in view of Kitagawa (U.S. Patent Number 6,157,463).

Regarding **claim 3**, Houghton discloses the system discussed above in claim 1, and further teaches that the facsimile machine (fax machine 5) includes a means (programming controller 140) for registering the data of addressee identification information in the facsimile-side storage means (controller memory 145) and facsimile-side output means (TLI 125, seen in Fig. 2) for outputting the data of addressee identification information registered in the facsimile-side storage means by the facsimile-side registering means (column 4, lines 23 through 49, and column 4, line 63 through column 5, line 12, and column 6, lines 1 through 60), the computer (configuration server 10) includes computer-side input means (TLI 315, seen in Fig. 4, column 8, lines 7 through 11), and the computer-side storage means stores the data of addressee identification information received by the computer-side input means (column 9, lines 35 through 67, seen in Fig. 5).

However, Houghton fails to specifically teach if the computer (configuration server 10) includes computer-side input means for receiving the data of addressee identification information output from the facsimile-side storage means by the facsimile-side output means, and the

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computer-side storage means stores the data of addressee identification information received by the computer-side input means. Kitagawa discloses a facsimile system (see Fig. 1) comprising a facsimile machine (client terminals 509-1 through 509-4 seen in Fig. 21) that includes a means for registering the data of addressee identification information in the facsimile-side storage means (see Fig. 22) and facsimile-side output means for outputting the data of addressee identification information registered in the facsimile-side storage means by the facsimile-side registering means (see Fig. 22), a computer (fax server device 501, seen in Fig. 21) includes computer-side input means for receiving the data of addressee identification information output from the facsimile-side storage means by the facsimile-side output means (see Fig. 22), and the computer-side storage means stores the data of addressee identification information received by the computer-side input means (column 15, line 33 through column 16, line 20). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Kitagawa's teachings in Houghton's system. Houghton's system would easily be modified to include Kitagawa's teachings, as the systems share cumulative features, being additive in nature.

Regarding *claim 4*, Houghton discloses the system discussed above in claim 2, and further teaches that the facsimile machine (fax machine 5) includes a means (programming controller 140) for registering the data of addressee identification information in the facsimile-side storage means (controller memory 145) and facsimile-side output means (TLI 125, seen in Fig. 2) for outputting the data of addressee identification information registered in the facsimile-side storage means by the facsimile-side registering means (column 4, lines 23 through 49, and column 4, line 63 through column 5, line 12, and column 6, lines 1 through 60), the computer

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(configuration server 10) includes computer-side input means (TLI 315, seen in Fig. 4, column 8, lines 7 through 11), and the computer-side storage means stores the data of addressee identification information received by the computer-side input means (column 9, lines 35 through 67, seen in Fig. 5).

However, Houghton fails to specifically teach if the computer (configuration server 10) includes computer-side input means for receiving the data of addressee identification information output from the facsimile-side storage means by the facsimile-side output means, and the computer-side storage means stores the data of addressee identification information received by the computer-side input means. Kitagawa discloses a facsimile system (see Fig. 1) comprising a facsimile machine (client terminals 509-1 through 509-4 seen in Fig. 21) that includes a means for registering the data of addressee identification information in the facsimile-side storage means (see Fig. 22) and facsimile-side output means for outputting the data of addressee identification information registered in the facsimile-side storage means by the facsimile-side registering means (see Fig. 22), a computer (fax server device 501, seen in Fig. 21) includes computer-side input means for receiving the data of addressee identification information output from the facsimile-side storage means by the facsimile-side output means (see Fig. 22), and the computer-side storage means stores the data of addressee identification information received by the computer-side input means (column 15, line 33 through column 16, line 20). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Kitagawa's teachings in Houghton's system. Houghton's system would easily be modified to include Kitagawa's teachings, as the systems share cumulative features, being additive in nature.

Regarding *claim 5*, Houghton and Kitagawa disclose the system discussed above in claim 3, and Kitagawa further teaches that the facsimile machine (client work stations 509-1 through 509-4) includes a means for inputting information about the name of addressee contained in the data of addressee identification information and instructing to retrieve the data of addressee identification information corresponding to the input information (see Fig. 22), the computer-side referring means (in the server device 501) retrieves the data of addressee identification information stored in the computer-side storage means based on instruction delivered by the retrieval instructing means (steps S503 and S504), thereby extracting the corresponding data of addressee identification information (column 15, lines 13 through 32), the computer-side output means outputs to the facsimile machine results of extraction by the computer-side referring means (step S504 in Fig. 22), and the facsimile machine includes facsimile-side display means for displaying the results of extraction output by the computer-side output means to thereby be received by the facsimile-side input means (step S506, column 15, lines 26 through 32). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Kitagawa's further teachings in Houghton's system. Houghton's system would easily be modified to include Kitagawa's teachings, as the systems share cumulative features, being additive in nature.

Regarding *claim 6*, Houghton and Kitagawa disclose the system discussed above in claim 4, and Kitagawa further teaches that the facsimile machine (client work stations 509-1 through 509-4) includes a means for inputting information about the name of addressee contained in the data of addressee identification information and instructing to retrieve the data of addressee identification information corresponding to the input information (see Fig. 22), the computer-

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side referring means (in the server device 501) retrieves the data of addressee identification information stored in the computer-side storage means based on instruction delivered by the retrieval instructing means (steps S503 and S504), thereby extracting the corresponding data of addressee identification information (column 15, lines 13 through 32), the computer-side output means outputs to the facsimile machine results of extraction by the computer-side referring means (step S504 in Fig. 22), and the facsimile machine includes facsimile-side display means for displaying the results of extraction output by the computer-side output means to thereby be received by the facsimile-side input means (step S506, column 15, lines 26 through 32).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Kitagawa's further teachings in Houghton's system. Houghton's system would easily be modified to include Kitagawa's teachings, as the systems share cumulative features, being additive in nature.

15. **Claim 7** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Houghton *et al.* (U.S. Patent Number 6,009,153) in view of Kitagawa (U.S. Patent Number 6,157,463), and further in view of Rachelson (U.S. Patent Number 6,157,706).

Regarding **claim 7**, Houghton and Kitagawa disclose the system discussed above in claim 5, but are unclear if the computer includes computer-side display means for displaying results of extraction an amount of which is larger than one of the results of extraction displayed by the facsimile-side display means. Rachelson discloses a facsimile system (see Fig. 1), discussed above in the rejection of claim 1, and further teaches of having a computer (EPO 112) include computer-side display means (see Fig. 1) for displaying results of extraction an amount of which

is larger than one of the results of extraction displayed by the facsimile (column 8, lines 4 through 48, being inherent in the system). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Rachelson's teachings in Houghton's and Kitagawa's system. Houghton's and Kitagawa's system would easily be modified to include Rachelson's teachings, as the systems all share cumulative features, being additive in nature.

16. **Claims 9 through 13** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Houghton *et al.* (U.S. Patent Number 6,009,153) in view of Rachelson (U.S. Patent Number 6,157,706).

Regarding **claim 9**, Houghton discloses the system discussed above in claim 8, and further teaches that each of the facsimile-side storage means (operating parameter memory 145) and the computer-side storage means (operating parameter database 305) is capable of storing data of a mail address as the data of addressee identification information (column 5, line 66 through column 6, line 7, and column 8, lines 2 through 6), and the transmission means transmits image data to an addressee specified by the mail address via the communication channel by way of the internet when the data of addressee identification information is the mail address (column 3, line 56 through column 4, line 22). However, Houghton is unclear if the facsimile-side storage means (operating parameter memory 145) and the computer-side storage means (operating parameter database 305) is capable of storing data of a mail address *specifying an addressee of an electronic mail* as the data of addressee identification information. Rachelson teaches of a facsimile system (see Fig. 1), discussed above in the rejection of claim 1, which further teaches



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of a storage means capable of storing data of a mail address specifying an addressee of an electronic mail as the data of addressee identification information (column 8, lines 4 through 48). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Rachelson's teachings in Houghton's system. Houghton's system would easily be modified to include Rachelson's teachings, as the systems share cumulative features, being additive in nature.

Regarding *claim 10*, Houghton discloses the system discussed above in claim 1, and further teaches that the facsimile machine is capable of executing facsimile transmission via an internet to an addressee (column 3, line 56 through column 4, line 22), and the facsimile machine includes reading means for reading data of address information and designating means for designating the data of address information read by the reading means as data of address information for the facsimile transmission via the internet (column 5, line 66 through column 6, line 22). However, Houghton fails to specifically teach if the facsimile machine includes reading means for reading data of address information *registered on the basis of an electronic mail application program which is already in operation* and designating means for designating the data of address information read by the reading means as data of address information for the facsimile transmission via the internet. Rachelson teaches of a facsimile system (see Fig. 1), discussed above in the rejection of claim 1, which further teaches of the facsimile machine includes reading means for reading data of address information registered on the basis of an electronic mail application program which is already in operation (see Fig. 5, and column 7, line 60 through column 8, line 48) and designating means for designating the data of address information read by the reading means as data of address information for the facsimile

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transmission via the internet (column 7, lines 60 through 67). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Rachelson's teachings in Houghton's system. Houghton's system would easily be modified to include Rachelson's teachings, as the systems share cumulative features, being additive in nature.

Regarding *claim 11*, Houghton and Rachelson disclose the system discussed above in claim 10, and Houghton further teaches that the facsimile machine includes address information storage means (controller memory 145) for storing the data of address information designated by the designating means as an addressee address for the facsimile transmission via the internet (column 3, line 56 through column 4, line 22) and address selecting means for selecting a desired address from the address information storage means (column 5, line 66 through column 6, line 21).

Regarding *claim 12*, Houghton and Rachelson disclose the system discussed above in claim 10, and Rachelson further teaches that the electronic mail application program is in operation on the computer of the system (see Fig. 5, and column 7, line 60 through column 8, line 48). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Rachelson's teachings in Houghton's system. Houghton's system would easily be modified to include Rachelson's teachings, as the systems share cumulative features, being additive in nature.

Regarding *claim 13*, Houghton and Rachelson disclose the system discussed above in claim 11, and Rachelson further teaches that the electronic mail application program is in operation on the computer of the system (see Fig. 5, and column 7, line 60 through column 8,

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line 48). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Rachelson's teachings in Houghton's system. Houghton's system would easily be modified to include Rachelson's teachings, as the systems share cumulative features, being additive in nature.

*Citation of Pertinent Prior Art*

17. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

**Feder** (U.S. Patent Number 5,872,845) discloses a system that receives a network address from a central server, where they are stored, which allows a facsimile machine to transmit data over the Internet;

**Harkins et al.** (U.S. Patent Number 5,689,642) discloses a system having a administrative server that stores receiver profile information, which includes addressee names, e-mail addresses, and facsimile numbers, so that a message sender can view the receiver's profile, and convert the message into a preferred format of the recipient.

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*Conclusion*

18. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joe Pokrzywa whose telephone number is (703) 305-0146. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 7:30-4:00.


If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward L. Coles can be reached on (703) 305-4712. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9314 for regular communications and (703) 872-9314 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

*J. R. P.*

Joseph R. Pokrzywa  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2622

jrp  
November 19, 2001

  
EDWARD COLES  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600